

BOSTON RECORDER.
FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1841.

UNEMPLOYED MINISTERS.

As much has been said of late, tending to produce the impression that there are more Ministers in the country than are needed, and thereby to discourage the effort to sustain those young men who are seeking the Ministry, we are glad to avail ourselves of the testimony of one who has been laboring for many years in Indiana and Michigan; and whose faithful labors have been blessed to the building up and sustaining of many feeble churches. He writes from Michigan, where he is now settled, under date of March 1, 1841, as follows:

"In relation to ministers coming to Michigan, I must say, I have felt distressed when I have heard of there being hundreds of Ministers in New-York and New-England, out of employment, and wished they could have attended the last meeting of our Presbytery, and heard the calls for preaching. It is true, many of our churches are poor, and unable to promise more than from \$50 to \$500 a year. But if any man will do as I did last year,—take two or three of them in a circuit for a time, he can get a comfortable support. I have not applied for aid to the Home Missionary Society for the last four years, and I do not believe that I or my family have suffered. I know that God has taken special care of us, and favored us above many better than we. I do believe that if any Minister is willing to labor for the glory of God, in the salvation of lost sinners, in this state, he will put it into the hearts of these people to take care of him and his family. It is evident that, in this new country, we must have trials. And why should we be afraid to meet and endure them? Are we any better than our Foreign Missionary brethren? Are we not willing to labor as hard and suffer as much as they do, for the sake of Christ and his cause? If not, we are not fit for the Ministry; and if we are, we can live and labor in this state, without hanging on to the comfortable homes and churches of New-England. We have eight or ten churches in our Presbytery, that are dying, and must soon become extinct, unless more Ministers will come to our help. In some of them, we shall be glad to introduce any good man, who will labor for the Saviour, and trust his faithful promises to be sustained."

We have no doubt that the above is a true description of the state of things in many parts of all the new states. Rev. Artemas Bullard, of St. Louis, while on a visit to this city last summer, remarked to the writer, that it was of no use to organize churches in Missouri, for ministers could not be found to take charge of them. A great many churches, he said had been organized, but had become extinct, not so much for want of means to sustain them, as from the impossibility of getting Ministers.

With these facts before us, it is indeed painful and distressing to know that there are in New-England, many Ministers out of employment. And we must be permitted to ask them, "Why stand ye here all the day idle?" Do they answer, "No man hath hired us?" Still, the Master says, "Go ye and labor in my vineyard, and whatsoever is right, I will give you." Do they still answer, "We are in debt"—we say, "Idleness clothes a man with rags"—or, "We cannot get the means of going West"—then, we say, "beg"—But, we are afraid we shall starve—we hear such doleful tales of suffering among the missionaries at the West"—we answer, again, "Trust in the Lord, and do good," & "verily thou shalt be fed;" but the soul of the sluggard desireth and hath nothing.

STUDY OF LATIN AND GREEK.

We have repeatedly alluded to the institution which Mr. Williston proposes to establish in Easthampton. Though an English Department will be connected with it, yet the prominent design of the Seminary is the preparation of young men for college. A writer in the last week's Hampshire Gazette earnestly contends that the school should not be mainly classical, but that it should be a sort of farmers' college, where Mathematics and the natural sciences may be taught in an extended course, and where teachers may be trained for the common schools. The writer thinks that the study of Latin and Greek is going into desuetude, and that it would be folly to found a new institution for the study of that which is old and ready to vanish away. In confirmation of his position, he refers to the recent movement at Harvard College, which leaves it optional with students, after the Freshman year, to pursue, or not, the classical course.

If the facts are as this writer states them to be, it might admit of serious question whether a new classical Seminary ought to be founded in the western part of the State. We entertain, however, decidedly, the contrary opinion. We think, that an increasing interest is felt every year, in the study of Latin and Greek, and that there is much less reason to fear the abandonment of this study now, than there was ten years since. We will briefly give our reasons.

1. The change at Cambridge is not urged by its friends on the ground of the inutility of the classics, or that public opinion demands that English studies should be substituted in their place. On the contrary, they contend, that the alteration will be favorable to the interests of classical study. Those only will pursue it, who have a strong relish for it, and the result will be, that far abler classical scholars will be raised up, though the number of those who professedly study Latin and Greek will be diminished.

2. On the supposition, that the change at Harvard was brought about by those who are unfriendly to the classics, and who wish to see a course of study more immediately practical adopted there; still, we contend that it is no decisive proof, that the study of what some men delight to call the dead languages is becoming unpopular in New-England. The change in question, so far as we know, is generally disapproved, with the exception of the immediate friends of the college in Cambridge and Boston. Indeed, in the circle of our acquaintance, the condemnation of the measure is nearly unanimous, and on the ground that it will be prejudicial to the interests of classical learning. Harvard proposes to assume the position of the German University, where the student selects his own studies; but she thus overrules the whole *gymnasium* course, in which the German students are required to study, and do actually study, Latin and Greek with a thoroughness to which no College in this country can make pretension.

3. The experiment of a parallel English course was tried in Amherst College, above twelve years since under favorable circumstances; but it was soon abandoned. The old, established course of Latin and Greek studies was preferred. That college, we are persuaded, will not soon try a like experiment. So far as we can learn, there is not the slightest wish at any New-England College to adopt the change which has been effected at Har-

vard. Yale College has adhered with steady determination to the old course, and we have no doubt, but that a portion of her popularity is owing to this steadfastness.

3. The best classical schools in the eastern part of the State are well supported. Mr. Carlton, who teaches the Latin School at Salem, is one of the stillest defenders of the old, Orthodox mode of studying the languages, and his school is highly appreciated. Phillips Academy at Andover has sent to the colleges, almost every successive year, a fine class of young men, most of whom take a regular three years' course. Their exercises in writing and speaking, at some of the annual exhibitions, would not disgrace the Commencements of our Colleges. The thorough discipline, and the great popularity of the Boston Latin School are well-known. What has given Phillips Exeter Academy its renown? Its admirable classical course.

4. We are confident that the impression of the value of the classics is deepening, and the need is felt for adopting, either in our old Academies, or by means of new ones, a more adequate plan for the radical study of the languages. We hear that the conductors of the very flourishing Academy at Plainfield, N. H., are resolved to insist, as far as it is practicable, upon a more competent preparatory discipline. A new institution has just been incorporated, and is about going into operation at Hopkinton, Mass.; a main design of which will be to promote the thorough study of Latin and Greek.

We hope, therefore, that Mr. Williston will proceed on his original plan, and make classical studies the prominent object. We are sure that the western part of the State will support him in doing. If he is so happy as to secure able and popular teachers, the success of the school, with the ordinary blessing of Divine Providence, is certain. Why not? It has been asserted, and so far as we know, proved, that there is no school in the western counties of this State where Latin and Greek are studied as they should be. It would be a liberal service to the good people of Old Hampshire, to say, that they will not support our classical institution founded and endowed on a liberal scale.

The same time, we are no enemies to what we will not call *practical* studies in contradistinction to Latin and Greek, for these are eminently practical, but to Mathematics, Chemistry, etc. If farmers' colleges are wanted, they should be established, though we should prefer to call them by some other name. The country needs engineers, scientific farmers, well-educated school-teachers, and any wise plan for increasing their number should be amply patronized.

PERFECTIONISM.

An octavo pamphlet of 84 pages has been issued by a committee of the Presbytery of Cleveland, under the title of an "Exposition of the peculiarities, difficulties, and tendencies of Oberlin Perfectionism," which very clearly exposes the errors of that "Invention" of the wicked one, and fairly prostrates its main pillars, and yet treats with perfect kindness the individuals employed by the inventor, to impose his destructive machine on the Christian public, as the workmanship of God. Whether from apathy, or some knowledge of ecclesiastical history, or confidence in the common sense of mankind, we say not—but for some reason, we have never yet trembled for the ark of God shaking under the guidance of the Oberlin oxen. It is safe from any influence of theirs, even though that influence were increased ten-fold. True; some are temporarily deluded, and hindered in their onward course toward the mark, by the vain imagination that they have already attained—and others may be hardened in sin, and bring upon themselves more swift destruction than had overtaken them from some other quarter, by giving ear to such speculations; but on the other hand, thousands of Christians are led to the more prayerful and thorough study of the Scriptures, and also to a deeper acquaintance with their own hearts, and a better understanding of the depths of Zion. Much Christian charity has been called into exercise; many have been led to sorrow after a giddy sort, over the infirmities and errors of their brethren; and in them, what carefulness has it wrought? yea, what clearing of themselves, yea, what indignation, yea, what fear, yea, what vehement desire, yea, what zeal, yea, what revenge. Very many have approved themselves to be clear in this matter, who yet in other things have manifested a spirit approaching the confines of fanaticism. Good will result to the church and the world from these discussions.—

PRESBYTERIAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Communications are given, in the last "Missionary Chronicle," from Rev. J. M. Jamieson of the Lodiada Mission; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson of the Alabahad Mission; and Rev. T. L. McBride of the China Mission.

LODIANA MISSION.

Fatalism. The Bramins teach their followers, that they are each doomed to pursue a certain course in this world, for which they must inevitably suffer in the world to come. They entertain no hope of escaping their doom, and appear quite resigned to it, speaking of their fate with the greatest indifference.

Reasons for the rejection of the Gospel.

Their ancestors no more than themselves ever heard of Jesus Christ before, therefore, he cannot be the true Saviour, and is not worthy of worship. 2. Others say, Christ is a true Saviour for the English but not for them, because God has given to every nation a peculiar faith, as well as customs, and it is his will that each should serve him in his own religion and customs, whether good or bad.

3. A man who forsakes his religion can never be trusted in any thing, but is equal to a woman who forsakes her husband, and associates with another man.

J. Fagir. Near the summit of a mountain 8000 feet high, is a small Hindu temple, in which a Fagir has resided 25 years. He is chiefly supported by contributions of the villagers, living in the villages beneath. Naked he sits a mat before the temple door, repeating his mantras; his body rubbed over with filthy substances, and his hair long and matted. He conversed freely on the subject of religion—said that all religions were alike good, and that it only required faith to render any worship acceptable to God. He has three or four disciples, and their wives with him—but they were less liberal. They listened attentively however to the Missionary, and received a number of tracts, for which they returned a basket of walnuts.

Valley of Bhagat. Distant seven miles from Sabbath—ten miles long and two or three wide, with a population of 15000, distributed into small villages. The people are more vigorous in body and mind than those of the plains, and more simple in their habits, and industrious, while they are less prejudiced. An assistant Missionary might well be located among them.

ALLAHABAD MISSION.

The Annual report of the Benevolent Societies for the year 1840 has just received. It is gratifying to learn from it that the amount of contributions to its several objects, is \$3,451.95, or \$718.15 more than was raised the preceding year. Every advance in the good cause is animating. Of the amount about \$2,115.65 were devoted to Foreign Missions—and we rejoice in so liberal an appropriation to so noble a cause. Of the remainder, \$31.16 to the Bible Cause; \$34.75 to the Education Society; and \$204.60 to the Tract Society. Perhaps this affects multitudes with perpetual blindness.

The Mela. A vast concourse of people attend at Khar, 30 miles above Allahabad: and their noise, with the incessant clangor of "tomtoms," and all kinds of coarse and noisy music, arises like the noise of many waters. The mela is held amid a cluster of temples, half a mile from the river Ganges, where all the worshippers of every age, color and sex, first go together to bathe. They then repair to the temple and make their offerings of water, flowers and rice, and throw their cowries and the treasury whence they are chiefly taken by the brahmins of the temple. The Brahmans have done well in this cause; of the rest we say nothing. Heath is doubtless sunk into deep poverty. \$3 only from one of the (lately)

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We take up nothing from the pen of Mr. Cheever, but with lively anticipations of pleasure—not lay it down with regret that "the end is come."

So we took up this volume, and so we lay it aside, for a fresh perusal hereafter. The subject discussed, is, "the opportunities and responsibilities of this country, for its own and the world's evangelization." It is not in our power to present the argument fairly within our prescribed limits, and we shall not attempt it; but rather use our privilege to commend to earnestly to the attention of all who claim to combine their religion with patriotism. The Introductory Essay is worthy of its author, and we need not say more.

the means used, are simply, the introduction of various matter and style, adapted to the objects and susceptibilities of the young. The compilation is judicious—and commands itself to the approbation of the parent and the teacher.

GOD'S HAND IN AMERICA. By the Rev. George B. Cheever. With an Essay, by the Rev. Dr. Skinner, pp. 165, 12mo. New York: M. W. Dods, Boston, Ives & Densel. 1841.

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A TOPICAL QUESTION BOOK, on subjects connected with the plan of salvation, arranged in consecutive order; with hints for the assistance of Teachers. Designed for Sabbath schools and Bible classes, pp. 103, 12mo. By Joseph Sabin; John P. Jevitt, Boston; Ives and Denzel, 1841.

It strikes us that this cannot fail to prove a very useful assistant to teachers, and an important guide to those who engage in the plan of mutual instruction. Without subjecting it to a rigid examination, we are satisfied, from a glance at the manner in which some of the topics are handled, that it will meet fully the expectations excited by the announcement of the title page.

THE MUSEUM. By Charlotte Elizabeth, pp. 224, 12mo. New York: John S. Taylor. Boston: Crocker & Brewster. 1841.

As far as this volume shall be known, it will be recommended by the young and their teachers, if they have any just claims to refinement and intelligence. Instruction flows in copious streams over all the ground traversed by the author, and the children who pleasantly follow her guidance, will be sure to have opportunity to drink to the full. And the water is pure; it comes from the grand reservoir of nature, through the channels of Divine Revelation, and is clear and refreshing as Silo's brook to the wayward pilgrim, whose eye has just caught a glimpse of the towers of Zion.

CHILDREN TAUGHT ABOUT GOD. pp. 64, 32mo. By Rev. E. N. Kirk. New York: Gould & Saxton; Boston: Ives & Densel. 1841.

It is not every faithful and acceptable minister, probably, who is able to prepare sermons, so particularly adapted to children, as this. Nor, were all able to do it, is it certain that they would do by their original bargain? This is a question we are often asked, and should like to have some certain knowledge on the subject, if any of our New York brethren are able to give it. If it be true, as stated, that the Harpers have already realized \$5,000, from what cost them but \$250, and may expect as much more, it is not surprising that public opinion seems to demand such a remuneration.

[From our Correspondent.]

PARIS, Feb. 1841.

Mr. Editor.—We have had quite a galaxy of American talent at this metropolis this winter. The Rev. Dr. Woods of Brunswick has gathered a large harvest of literary fruits, and he will well deserve them. Dr. Wayland has been engaged in the same laudable enterprise, and you will hear from him I doubt not. Prof. Sparks has had free access to all the public documents, and has found great wealth.

He will go home rich in copies. Prof. Brooks pursues with success his scientific researches, that he may give to his country on his return. Mr. Sigourney has been most kindly received and highly honored. She publishes an entire edition of her works in London. Mr. Evans has presented his theory of storms to the "Institute," and he has to enjoy their approbation of his labors.

[MISSOURI INTELLIGENCE.]

A Correspondent of the Hartford Observer, writing from Andover Seminary, March 1, 1841, says

Mr. Green, one of the Secretaries of the A. B. C. M., has attended at two or three Monthly Conventions here lately, and made statements respecting the different missions of the Board. I send you a few notes of his remarks this evening.

From Siam, Dr. Bradley writes at some length respecting the progress of the religious work in that country.

On the 1st of January, he had free access to all the public documents, and presented a paper on the subject, if any of them are to be given to the public.

He will go home rich in copies. Prof. Sparks has pursued with success his scientific researches, that he may give to his country on his return. Mr. Evans has to enjoy their approbation of his labors.

Mr. Charbonneau, a Canadian, in telling of his labors among the Indians, relates that the ruler of the country, who is a chief, has been converted to Christianity, and has given up his old religion.

Dr. Bradley relates that the king of Siam, who is a Buddhist monarch, and makes himself a lover of Jesus, that he may throw the whole weight of his influence on the side of pure religion. There is much reason to thank God that he has disposed this king to show so much favor to his mission abroad. Dr. Bradley relates that the king of Siam told him that the king was about to do this work—that he was angry with the missionaries for what they had done, and that he was about to order all the books to be returned and burnt, on pain of death, to those who retained them. Dr. Bradley manifested some incredulity, upon which the Siam became enraged, but was at length pacified. Sometimes after, a high officer of Government informed Dr. B. that his master had heard that certain nobles had reported to the mission that the king (was) very wretched and intended to put to death all the officers at instructing the people, and that the consequence of this slender knowledge had deprived this noble of all his honors, and degraded him to the plebeian rank.

Dr. B. also adds, that his master, who is a chief among the Siamese, A boy, if questioned as to his knowledge of this art, says—"What I know is not able to tell." The king, however, is not entirely ignorant of this art, says—

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MARCH 26, 1841.

and articles, illustrating
the poor.LIBRARY. Vol. 2, No. 1.—
Under the Editorship of Mr.
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Select Religious works,
all subjects.AT, March 1.—An un-
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Paris, Feb. 1841.

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ELIGENCE.

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The eyes of my body are indeed blind, but
my soul sees."The result thus far with respect to the steadfast-
ness of the new members is not on the whole dis-
couraging. Omitting the stations of Mr. Lyons at
Wilmington, a whole number of suspensions from
church fellowship has been about one in thirty-seven.
In some of the cases the individuals have
already been restored. The offences for which
many have received the censure of the church
were frequently such as we should denote
as sins. Such are the wearing of any ornaments on
any part of the body, or the use of the growing of
adornments. This strictness the ecclesiastics de-
mand on account of the peculiar temptations of
the islanders. Let us also remember the late char-
acter of these church members. "Idola-
ters, adulterers, thieves, drunkards; such were
of these."The following anecdote illustrates the nature of
the influence of the Romish clergy in those islands.
A man by the name of Rice, who had uniting with
one of the mission churches and bore a very re-
spectable character, was drawn away by the per-
sersion of a trader of Honolulu and became intox-
icated. For this he was suspended from church
and now stands before the priest. He sends the Romish Catho-
lics to him. He sends the priest, "so
they have turned you out of the church?" "Yes,"
said Rice, "and they have done right." "But," said the priest, "if you will join the Roman Catholic church, I promise you that you shall never be turned out for drinking rum." "Nor
would the devil turn me out of hell for drinking
I suppose."

REVIVAL S.

NEW HAVEN.—The work of divine grace in New
Haven, we have the happiness to say, is advancing
with power, particularly in the College. The of-
ficers both of the collegiate and theological de-
partments, are actively engaged in efforts for the
salvation of the impenitent students, many of whom
are still converted or anxious to be so.The labors of Elder Knapp were well received by the citizens generally,
and he is certainly doing much good.Christians of different denominations, and unite together in the
object of saving souls. The work thus far has been
confined to no single class of persons, but affects all
ranks, ages and characters.In the College the work commenced with the an-
nouncement of a fast and prayer for Colleges, and
the day of fasting and prayer for Colleges, and
what interesting results are to follow from a re-
vival of religion in Yale College! Some pious
men have undoubtedly reason already to bless
God for what he has done in behalf of their sons
in that college.

Adelaide Mary Louisa.

The Thames Tunnel is about completed, and
within a year it is anticipated, it will be ready for use.The most exciting intelligence is that of an aw-
ful Disaster, which occurred on the night of the
American packet ship, Gov. Fenner and the
Princess took place on the 10th ult., with due cere-
mony, the water used being brought from the river
Jordan. The name of the princess is VictoriaThe immense work of cutting a channel in the
sea from Niemepoed to Amsterdam has been com-
pleted in spite of great difficulties.It is stated that the French Government, in com-
pliance with an application from the Cabinet of Vi-
enna, has sent instructions to Baron Mortier, its
Ambassador to the Swiss Confederation, to support
the remonstrances of the Emperor against the sup-
pression of the convents in the canton of Argos.Great works of colonization are to be commenced
in the Metida, (French Africa) where a number of
villages, surrounded by fields, and a soiltwo thousand Swiss Catholics, who had re-
mained in the Metida, where they have been promised an
extensive tract of land.A second colony is about to be formed in New
Zealand, on a still grander scale than that of the first.An extensive failure was announced at Liver-
pool on the 1st, of a house in the dry saltery and
turpentine distillery business—stated at 70 to £200.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN.

The Caledonia steamer arrived here on Saturday
last, bringing news from England to the 4th inst.In some of the cases the individuals have
already been restored. The offences for which

many have received the censure of the church

were frequently such as we should denote

as sins. Such are the wearing of any ornaments on

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of these."

The following is an abstract of the intelligence afforded

by the English newspapers:

ENGLAND.—The only discussions of special inter-

est which had been had in Parliament, were on the
subject of the Church of Scotland, and on the affairsof Ireland. The Irish Registration bill was dis-
cussed four successive days, and decided on the

25th Feb., in favor of ministers by a majority of 5.

England, and is a subject of frequent remark in the
newspapers. An impression prevailed that he

would be released; and opinion is expressed

that it would be unjust to submit the case to a local

tribunal.

A good deal has been said about the preparations for

the trial of the Earl of Cardigan for fighting a

duel.

The trial took place on the 16th ult., and was

ended in smoke. The place occupied for the trial

was fitted up at an enormous expense, and the

Lords appeared in all the pomp of their official

dresses, collars, cocked hats, &c.

The indictment charged the Earl with firing at Capt. Harvey Gar-
rett Phipps Tucket.

All the transactions of the

duel were fully proved; but although the witnesses

identified Capt. Harvey Tucket as the person who

was a party to the duel, they could not swear pos-

tively that Capt. T. had any such particulars to his

cognomen as Garrett Phipps, and so there was no

name in the indictment.

Thus ended the affair.

The largest merchant vessel in the French ser-

vice has been launched at Bordeaux. She is

intended to trade between Marsilles and the United States.

The cold was so intense there that several tentants

of the court of justice were frozen to death in their

offices.

The trial of the Earl of Cardigan for fighting a

duel.

The trial took place on the night of last week,

one day last week,

March 25th—on which day the seats will be free. The

Monday evening, 25th inst. 7.2 o'clock.

The Conference of Churches in Burstable County will meet

on the 23rd of April, at 1 o'clock.

NOTES.

A SERMON, by Rev. N. Adams, entitled, *Injuries done to Christ*, will be sold on Saturday morn-
ing, by Tappan & Denet.CORNELIUS' *the Contrition*. By F. A. Krummacher, A. M., translated from the German, with Notes, and a Biographical Notice of the Author, by Rev. Jno. W. Ferguson.

Jacob Wrestling with the Angel. By Rev. G. D. Krummacher.

Sons and Slaveholders. By F. W. Krummacher.

The Dew of Life. From the Lily of God, or a Glimpse of the Kingdom of Grace. From the German of Dr. F. W. Krummacher.

The Bachelor. By Andrew Fuller. With an Introduction by John Angell James.

Pastoral Addresses, by John Angell James. With an Introduction by Wm. Adams.

For sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street.

NEW BOOKS.

M., translated from the German, with Notes, and a Biographical Notice of the Author, by Rev. Jno. W. Ferguson.

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For sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street.

Views of the Architecture of the Heavens.

A Series of Letters to a Lady. By L. P. Nichol, LL. D., Professor of Practical Astronomy in the Uni-
versity of Glasgow.The Philosophy of Rhetoric, by George Campbell, D. D., F. R. S. E. Smith, Professor of Practical Rhetoric in the Uni-
versity of Glasgow.

A new edition, with the author's last additions and correc-

tions.

The Life of Commodore O. H. Perry, by Mrs. S. Mackenzie, U. S. Navy, in Two Vols., being Numbers 126-132 of the Family Library.

The Quadrangle on St. Michael's Day. By the author of Kyd.

Wonders of Vision, a treatise on the eye, containing discov-

eries and novelties, and with remarks on the diseases of the eye.

The Life of Commodore O. H. Perry, by Mrs. S. Mackenzie,

POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder.

THE EXILE.

By WILLIAM R. TAPPAN.
Israel is Israel only in the Holy Land.
An altar, in a foreign land,
The Hebrew worshipper may raise;
And priest, and viol, harp and hand
Be seen there in prayer and praise.
And glory—heaven descended beams—
May wrap the place where hid the rod;
The awful look itself, may seem.
The dwelling of a present God.

In vain, in vain, I see him weep;
And hang his harp upon the trees;
His hand of skill forgets to sweep
The strings of "Mischal" or "Degrees";

But that sinne river thought regals
Sion; and the blessed hours
Of prayer, within Moriah's walls,
Of praise, beneath Zion's towers.

For Israel is an exile still!

How can the exile render thanks,

From the city, temple, hill—

By Egypt's Nile, on Chebar's banks?

Those wandering tribes, that fainting priest—

They're not Israel here; for them

No home is like the glorious East—

No city like Jerusalem!

The Christian worshipper, below

An altar near to faith above;

And on it flames his zeal, and flow

Around it, streams of hope and love.

And sometimes in ascending praise,

And sometimes in prevailing prayer,

Glory, most sweet and awful, plays

About him, as God were there.

In vain, in vain, I see his tears—

—In Kedar's tents constrained to dwell—

What trials, toils, temptations, fears?

The end! the end!—O, who may tell?

And e'en if rainbow hope returns,

Thought climbs its arch, and seeks the gates,

Within, where pure worship burns,

Where holier hymn the pilgrim waits.

For he is banished from thence;

And he, an exile, dwelt long;

And pants for sacrifice above;

The priest, the sinner, joy and song,

Yet about, my soul, for prospects given,

A Savior, Temple, Didem—

No home is like the glorious Heaven,

No city like Jerusalem!

MISCELLANY.

From the New York Observer.

DR. HUMPHREY'S THOUGHTS ON COLLEGE EDUCATION.—NO. XVII.

By this time, that is, when it found that so many have engaged schools and are making preparations to leave college, a third class of applicants come forward, and are as earnest to be excused as either of the former—not that they wish to keep school, or need the avails, but because they cannot endure the thought of being left behind, after the classes are virtually broken up. Under these circumstances they set all their ingenuity to work to invent excuses and get away. They need to teach, they say, as much as many others who have got permission; and they write home to their fathers, representing that there is no room in remaining, as the recitation rooms are almost deserted, and very little will be done till the schoolmasters return. As the stage drives up and carries off one load after another, the thought of being left behind fills them with perfect horror—so many rooms are locked up; the deserted halls sound so hollow; the winds sigh so mournfully; the storms howl so furiously; the mornings are so dark and gloomy; the bell is so everlastingly restless, and rings so unmercifully early; the classes are reduced to such mere skeletons; everything is so lonely and desolate; and they appear to themselves so much like spectres haunting the deserted premises. How can they stay? They will not if they can possibly help it; and they petition for leave to keep school, because this is the only ground on which they can hope to be excused. Thus, in one way and another, do many of this class succeed, and escape from what they regard as a most dreary winter imprisonment: and thus is their time lost to study when, could the classes be kept together, they would never think of leaving. In such a state of things how is it possible to make first rate scholars and keep up the general standard of education? It must be let down—it is let down. Even allowing that a large class of students must keep school to sustain themselves, (which, however, I do not admit, because they might earn the money before they enter, or after they graduate;) but for argument's sake allowing it, quite as many more who cannot plead the same necessity, are induced to go out by their example, and thus the evil is doubled. It is true, I believe, that none of the colleges are absolutely broken up, during the school-keeping campaign; but the long vacations in many of them, including the best part of the year for study, are arranged with special reference to this indulgence, and during the rest of the time mere remnants of the classes are left. Some ten or a dozen, perhaps, out of a class of fifty or sixty, remain, because they can invent no excuse to get away; and the recitations are continued, but the interest is gone. It is not in human nature to keep it up. They might as well be dismissed and sent home at once. How can they be induced to apply themselves closely, when the great majority are absent and not attending to their classics at all? In any man's natural impulse would be to do the same.

There seemed to be no doubt in the Senate about the right to take away life. Among savage and civilized people, we find this right asserted, and it is founded on good reasons and established by scripture. He did not know but that the scripture might be, as some one said conscience was an impunitive term; he had a respect for scripture himself, and believed this right to be well grounded in scripture.

Some gentlemen said that imprisonment for life was more terrible to the criminal than fear of death. He did not admit, because they might be easily disengaged and sent home at once.

The bill was further discussed by Messrs. Hooper, Hubbard, Sprague, Whitmarsh and Choate.

The question being taken, on motion of Mr. Kimball of Essex, by yeas and nays, it was decided in the negative, as follows:—Yea—Messrs. Bradley, Hooper, Marston, Oliver, Pratt, Whitmarsh, &c.

Nay—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Ames, Bates, Bowditch, Child, Crowley, Everett, Hastings, P. How, A. Howe, Hubbard, Kinsman, Parker, Parsons, Phelps, Richardson, Robbins, Sprague, Thompson, Washburn, Wells, White, Williams, &c. So said bill was rejected.

(From our Correspondent.)

TOUR IN PENNSYLVANIA.—NO. III.

HARRISBURG, JAN. 15, 1841.

DEAR SIR.—The Convention closed its sessions last evening, after appointing an able delegation of thirty to attend the national Convention at Saratoga in July next. The discussions of the last night were particular and important.

The question was, in relation to legislative action, some, with much boldness and eloquence contended for showing political colors, and driving the subject prominently through the ballot boxes. Others ably argued the duty of legislative indifference, and made it appear a plain case of wisdom and duty. Others again represented the dangers of a party and political connection, and insisted on the safety and success of establishing a healthy public sentiment. On the whole, I trust the true state of the case was elicited, and a correct impression left. The speeches and discussions were very ably sustained by a number of the members, among whom were the Rev. Messrs. Barnes, Braiden, Gillet and Atwill of Philadelphia, and Sizer of Carlisle. The convention are working men; they embrace the best interests of their Commonwealth, with a zeal and resolution of Herculean sturdiness, and I am persuaded will take no rest till its Auger Stables are thoroughly cleaned.

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(From our Correspondent.)

NEWTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, April 1, at noon.

The Trustees have engaged Mrs. H. E. HALL, an experienced Teacher, to conduct the Institution.

The Boarding house, affording accommodations for twenty-four, payable in advance, Board, washing, &c.

The Female Seminary will open in a few weeks.

In behalf of the Directors, E. M. PHILLIPS, Secy., Worcester, March 12, 1841.

(From our Correspondent.)

BERWICK ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of Berwick Academy commences in the Middle Department, on Tuesday the 9th March, 1841.

The Trustees have engaged Miss H. E. HALL, an experienced Teacher, to conduct the Institution.

The Boarding house, in the Middle Department, will be open in a few weeks.

The Female Seminary will open in a few weeks.

In behalf of the Directors, JOHN P. LORD, Secy., Worcester, March 12, 1841.

(From our Correspondent.)

NEWTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, April 1, at noon.

The Trustees have engaged Mrs. H. E. HALL, an experienced Teacher, to conduct the Institution.

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The Female Seminary will open in a few weeks.

In behalf of the Directors, E. M. PHILLIPS, Secy., Worcester, March 12, 1841.

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